Net Zero Deforestation Zones

Annual Report FY 2012

Submitted:

November 2, 2012

NZDZ – NET ZERO DEFORESTATION ZONES

Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)

Annual Report

OCTOBER 2011 – SEPTEMBER 2012

Under Cooperative Agreement No. AID-OAA-A-11-00046

CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAMAFRUT	Cocoa Association of Caquetá (Asociación de Cacaoteros del Caquetá)
AFIMAD	Brazil Nut Association (Asociación Forestal Indígena Madre de Dios)
AIDER	Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral
ANALAC	National Association of Milk Producers (Asociacion Nacional de productores de Leche)
ASCART	Association of the Tambopata reserve (Asociación de Castañeros de la Reserva Nacional Tambopata)
ASLAA	Advancing Sustainable Landscapes in the Andean Amazon
ASOHECA	Association of Rubber Growers and Reforesters of Caqueta (Asociación de Reforestadores y Cultivadores de Caucho del Caquetá)
BMP	Best Management Practices
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical)
CONDESAN	Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina
CORPOAMAZONIA	Corporacion para el Desarrollo del Sur de la Amazonia
CWR	Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECDBC	Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy
Ecolex	Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental
EOT	Land Management Schemes
ETD	Environmental Threshold Decision
FN	Fundación Natura
FY	Fiscal Year
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GOREMAD	Regional Government of Madre de Dios (Gobierno Regional de Madre Dios)
ICAA	Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
IDEAM	Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales
IEE	Initial Environmental Exam
IGAC	Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (Colombia)
ISU	ICAA Support Unit
KAP	Diagnostic of Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions
MAE	Environmental Ministry Ecuador (Ministerio de Ambiente)
MDD	Madre de Dios
MINAM	Ministerio de Ambiente del Perú
MSAR	Madre de Dios Environmental Services and REDD+ Roundtable
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
NZDZ	Net Zero Deforestation Zones
PALSAMAD	Asociación de Palmicultores de San Juan
PDM	Municipal Development Plans
POT	Land Management Plans
RA	Rainforest Alliance
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus conservation
ReLEAF	Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests
RONAP	Recolectores Orgánicos de la Nuez Amazónica del Perú
SAN	Sustainable Agriculture Network
SERVAF SA	Empresa de Acueducto de Florencia

SINCHI	Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1 OVERALL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Rainforest Alliance in partnership with Fundación Natura (FN) in Colombia, Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina (CONDESAN), Corporación Gestión y Derecho Ambiental (ECOLEX) in Ecuador, and the Asociacion para la Investigacion y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER) in Peru, are pleased to present our first year annual report for the period of October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012 on the status of implementation and progress of our Net Zero Deforestation Zones (NZDZ) project, "Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)". Our vision is that as a result of NZDZ, ***hundreds of farmers and members of indigenous forest communities will significantly contribute to region-wide efforts in the Andean Amazon to achieve net zero deforestation*** through sustainably managing their agriculture and forest lands and benefitting from emerging government programs and private-sector finance that rewards these actors for the climate services their sustainably-managed lands provide.

NZDZ aims to achieve the goal of ***reducing deforestation, forest degradation and Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks in pilot sites within Peru, Ecuador and Colombia*** through enabling farming and forest-depending communities to benefit from and contribute to actions that conserve forests, revert degradation processes and enhance carbon stocks.

Project activities are aligned under three interrelated objectives:

1. Farmers, foresters, local and regional land managers and government agencies reduce deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management.

2. A community-based forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

3. Stakeholder and institutional capacity is built for regional and national REDD+ systems that reward sustainable land management as a scalable platform to combat deforestation and climate change.

These objectives are closely interrelated by design, to maximize impact and sustainability through working in priority landscapes to demonstrate best practices on the ground (Objective 1), quantify the climate impacts of those practices (Objective 2), and engage policymakers and the private sector to recognize and include these accomplishments in emerging REDD+ roundtables, other government incentive programs, and zero-deforestation value chains (Objective 3).

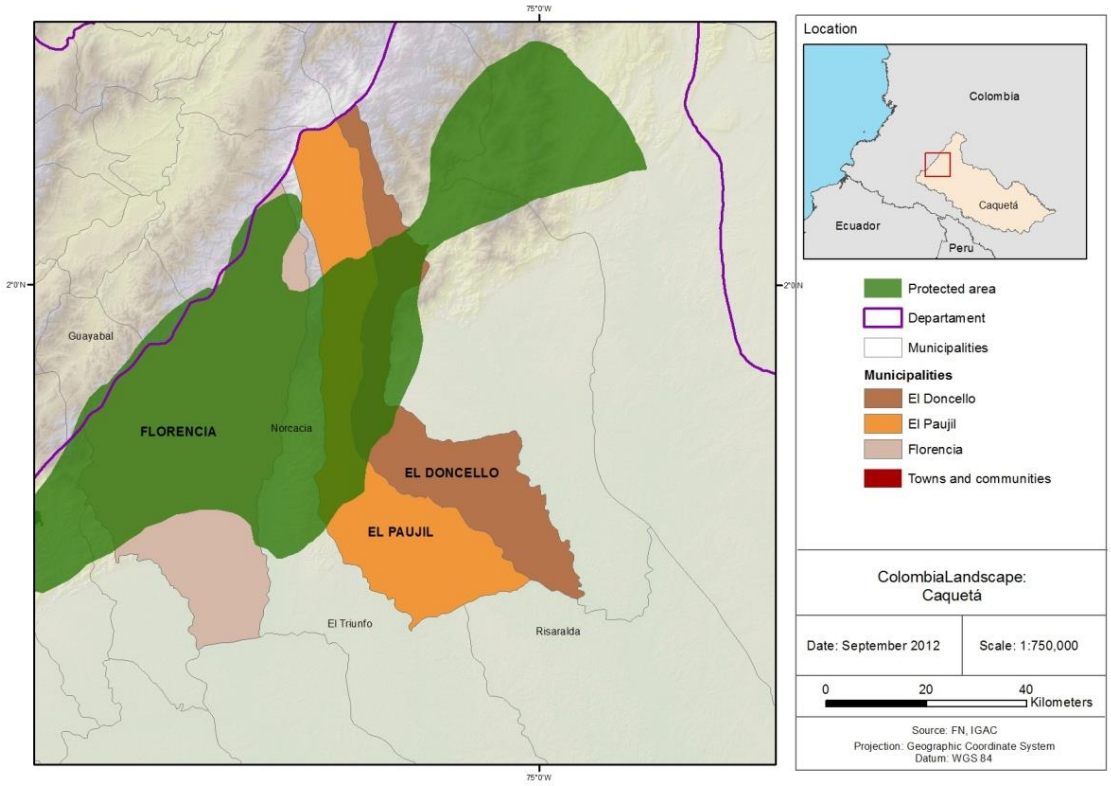
Through this approach, NZDZ achieves objectives of USAID's Amazonas Andinas program of developing innovative pilots in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru that demonstrate pathways to achieving net-zero deforestation in the land-use sector; are aligned with government REDD+ programs; influence and improve broader land use planning, policy processes and

forest conservation goals; and are contributions to replicable, scalable and sustainable models for transition the Andean Amazon to achieving its net-zero deforestation goals.

2 GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Caquetá Landscape

Project activities in the Department of Caquetá focus on the western region, including the rural zones of the municipalities of Florencia, El Doncello and El Paujil and bounded by the municipalities of Morelia, Puesto Rico and Montañita. Deforestation occurs primarily through gradual degradation of smallholder forest parcels, driven largely by expansion of the agricultural frontier due to poorly managed conventional production systems, principally extensive cattle ranching that degrades soil and forage resources from year to year requiring additional land be cleared. Forest is most commonly converted to small-scale agriculture (coffee and cocoa for sale and corn, cassava, vegetables, fruit and milk for household consumption), cattle ranching, forestry operations, urbanization, or otherwise degraded as a result of land use change. Project interventions in Caquetá prioritize restoration and reforestation of lower-altitude regions of a broad "degradation belt" that transects Caquetá. These areas have already suffered extensive deforestation and have largely been converted to unsustainable ranching activities. Thus by halting and reverting degradation processes in this area we hope to impact broader degradation and deforestation dynamics in this mosaic landscape.



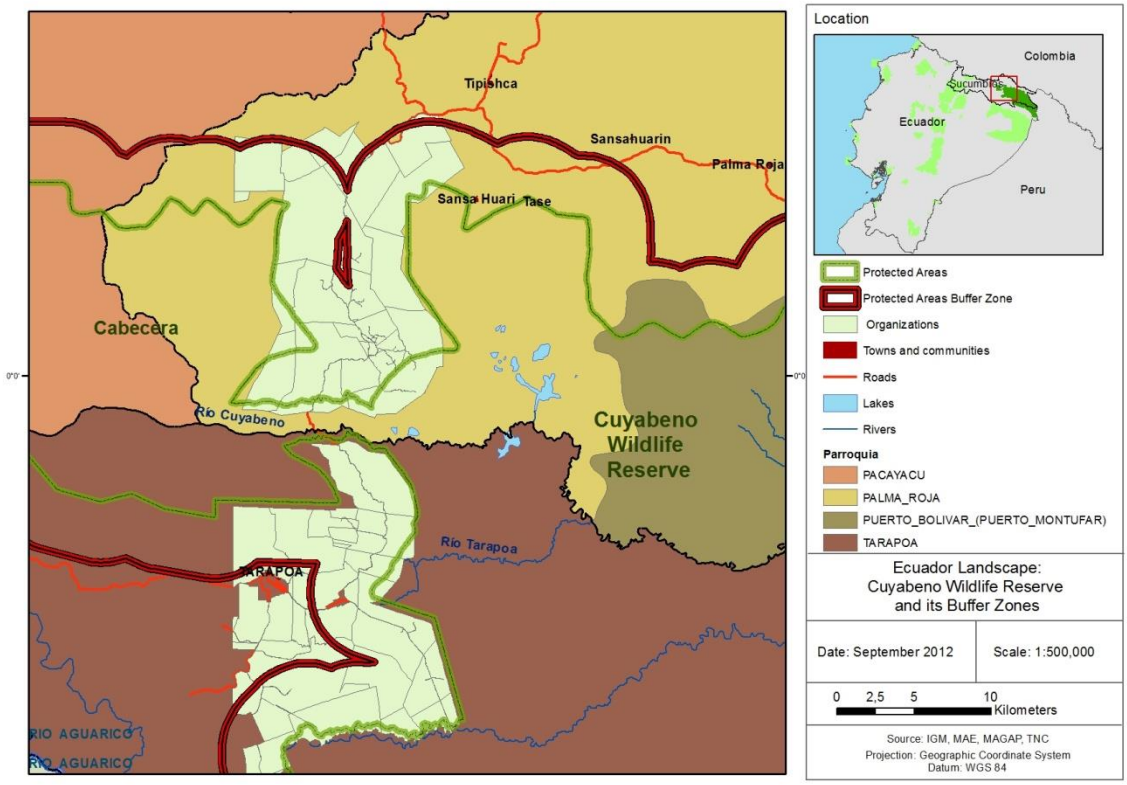
Sucumbíos Landscape

The NZDZ project is working in the buffer zone of Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve located in the Sucumbíos province, the same area where RA and partners are working under ICAA II. The pre-associations selected for ICAA II are located in the Palma Roja parroquia, part of Putumayo canton and the Tarapoa and Aguas negra parroquia in the Cuyabeno canton. The

implementation of the specific activities for NZDZ will be realized in 25 to 30 farms within the following pre-associations:

San José (Tarapoa), La Calumeña, 16 de Abril, Brisas de Cuyabeno, Flor de Oriente, 3 de Mayo, Tigre Grande, Nuevo Milenio, Unión Agrícola, Jaime Roldos, Cristo del Consuelo, Unidos Venceremos, San José 6, Las Palmas and Bonanza.

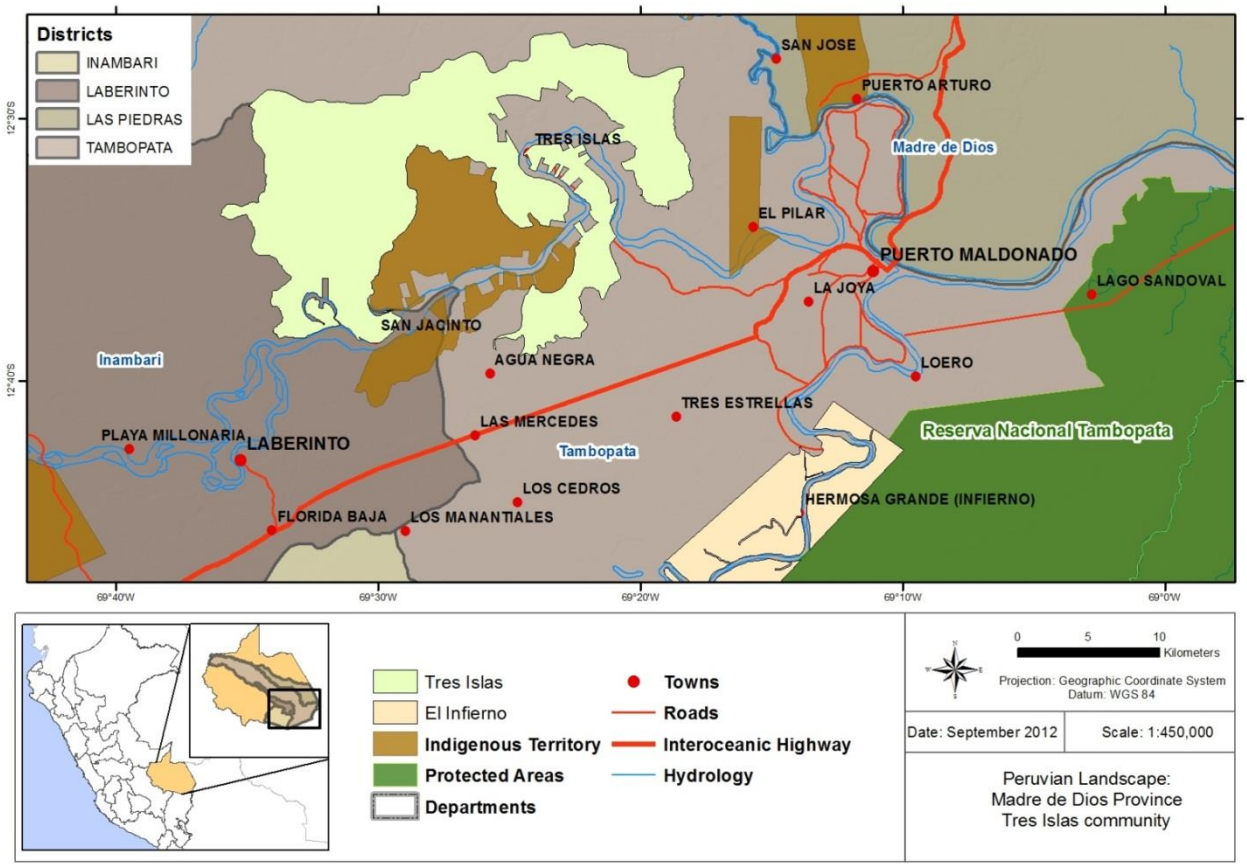
In this landscape, deforestation and degradation processes are driven by a range of factors including poor organizational capacity for sustainable land management, illegal logging, poor production practices, and lack of conservation ethic, all impacted by limited economic opportunities and poverty. Project interventions are designed to address these threats through interrelated activities that will improve management of farm and forest resources and pursue income-enhancing opportunities through access to the SocioBosque program and/or zero-deforestation or sustainable private sector value chains.



Madre de Dios Landscape

The two communities we are working with are Tres Islas and Infierno, both located in the Tambopata province in the Madre de Díos region. Tres Islas is a community of 217 habitants and includes 32,000 ha, while Infierno has a communal area of 9,500 ha and approximately 600 habitants. Deforestation and degradation in the two communities are driven by illegal encroachment for timber extraction or artisanal mining practices, expansion of the agricultural frontier (primarily in Infierno) and lack of capacity or market opportunities to implement sustainable management practices for forest and non-timber forest products such as brazil nuts and ungurahui. Project interventions address these threats

through introducing improved timber and non-timber forest management practices and delivering dedicated technical assistance, training and other capacity building to implement such practices, as well as – in alignment with ICAA II - working at the community-level to enhance communal management and land use planning.



3 OPERATING CONTEXT AND CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

3.1 Operating Context

In this section, we identify the primary challenges faced and opportunities presented over this past fiscal year, as well as those which we anticipate may continue to impact implementation over the life of the project. We summarize steps to manage the project adaptively in response to the challenges presented by the current operating context based upon the experience of FY12.

3.1.1 Operating Context – Challenges

- Coordination required for launching project in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, between USG and host-country governments, coupled with delays in approval of sub-award and contract templates until April 2012, resulted in a protracted project start-up phase and led to a slower-than-anticipated rate of implementation over FY12.

- A complex political situation between USG and the Ministry of Environment in Ecuador has at times prevented policy-oriented activities in Ecuador from occurring, and/or has delayed these.

- Recent declining security conditions in the Sucumbíos and Caquetá landscapes, at times preventing advances in field-based activities and visits from international project staff to support project activities from occurring.

- In Ecuador, the poor organization of the pre-cooperatives identified as project beneficiaries made securing buy-in for project activities at the pre-cooperative level difficult.

- In Colombia, high turnover of key government institution staff has challenged efforts to build durable and sustainable capacity amongst government officials to engage on REDD+ issues.

- In Peru, polarization and politicization of REDD+ by local indigenous groups has generated misunderstanding and mistrust of REDD+-related mechanisms amongst indigenous community members in the Tres Islas community.

3.1.2 Operating Context – Opportunities

- Alignment of activities with Rainforest Alliance's ICAA project to maximize efficiencies and embed project accomplishments and lessons learned under NZDZ within ICAA II environmental governance and land-use planning objectives.

- Coordination with The Nature Conservancy, the ICAA Support Unit (ISU), the SilvaCarbon Program (especially government agencies, such as USGS), and other

institutions to complement activities in given landscapes and indirectly channel additional resources to the project.

- Creation of more opportunities for face-to-face dialogue and exchanges between NZDZ partners, to share lessons learned, align project activities, and catalyze implementation in the three countries; we have found such face-to-face meetings to be very effective.

- In the sub-national REDD+ roundtable in Peru, significant advances are being made on Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) and a sub-commission on Safeguards has recently been formed. Moreover, at the national level Safeguards are emerging as a key issue. Both are themes that NZDZ is well-placed to support.

3.1.3 Operating Context – Adaptive Management

In response to these changing local conditions, we intend to apply adaptive management principles, to be responsible and flexible to adjust activities in the face of new information, which will best ensure the anticipated results. We have implemented the following activities to mitigate challenges faced and capitalize on new opportunities.

Planned and/or Completed Actions:

Since the initiation of our FY13-FY14 work-planning process in September 2012 – and in some cases even before this date - we have undertaken the following steps to improve the rate of implementation and adaptively manage the project to enhance outcomes:

- Analyzed all activities and sub-activities for all landscapes, partners and strategies – and adjusted these where appropriate - to ensure appropriateness for implementation given current local and political conditions. Examples of this adaptive management include:

    - Adjusting the strategy for engaging landowners in the Sucumbíos province, Ecuador from working at the level of a pre-cooperative unit, to working directly with individual property holders that show the greatest interest in applying best management practices. This is in response to the challenges of working at the pre-cooperative level due to varying levels of interest in the project.

    - Enhancing emphasis on providing ongoing technical assistance for carbon data collection in Sucumbíos, rather than formalized trainings to landowners, in response to recognition that local landowners lack interest and time to become more involved in MRV activities currently. Although through provision of information on carbon it is likely landowners will become more attuned to the value of such data.

    - Aligning carbon inventory for MRV activities in the Tres Islas Community in Madre de Dios (MDD) Peru with planned forest inventory in ICAA II, to improve buy-in amongst Tres Islas indigenous groups to understand the

importance of carbon, attaining better grasp of REDD+ issues, and to increase resource efficiency across both projects.

- In response to the conflicting, often contentious, opinions on REDD+ amongst MDD indigenous communities, we strive for closer and more frequent interaction with the MDD REDD+ Roundtable to mitigate the risk of NZDZ work on REDD+ policy, safeguards and awareness-raising not being favorably received. In particular, we will promote the social and environmental safeguards component as a fundamental means to encourage dialogue and encourage Indigenous participation.

- Re-orienting policy work in Colombia to focus efforts to embed NZDZ accomplishments on delivering sustainable land management and MRV systems within municipal or national planning strategies and policy objectives, and de-emphasizing focus on capacity building of government officials. This is in response to high turnover in staff of these government institutions resulting in little long-term impact in building capacity of government officials.

- Analyzed all proposed FY13-FY14 activities and sub-activities and amended start- and end- date of these where appropriate, to increase probability of demonstrating impact at project conclusion.

- During FY13-FY14 work plan development, consulted with three high-level Rainforest Alliance global program staff with experience on similar REDD+ projects in Latin America and Africa as a means to facilitate adaptation and improvement of previous project strategies and capitalize upon global RA experience.

- Increasing tri-national coordination by a) financing more face-to-face meetings between project staff in the three landscapes, b) formalizing internal coordination mechanisms, in recognition of the catalyzing role such meetings have on the rate of implementation and harmonization of project activities across the three countries, and c) financing more face to face meetings with the NZDZ Policy Advisor for coordinating implementation and following of project activities in the three landscapes.

- Dedicating more resources for technical assistance in best management practices, MRV systems and REDD+ policy from the Rainforest Alliance's Climate Program, which works on such REDD+ issues globally, by increasing the frequency of trips by Climate Program staff to advise and support project implementation and scheduling these trips to occur very early in 2013, to fast-track implementation.

- Applying cost-share resources to support a specialist in MRV to provide intensified guidance on MRV issues (ongoing since July 2012).

- For Sucumbíos we have included sub-activities to evaluate feasibility of implementing project activities in another region, should security conditions continue to deteriorate.

- Evaluating risk of failure of activity implementation due to external conditions, for all projects and countries, as part of FY13-14 planning processes, and with aim to monitor this on a monthly or quarterly basis.

3.2 Cross-cutting themes

As outlined in the NZDZ Year 1 work plan, our initiative works to collaborate with other regional actors, standardize MRV protocols at the regional level, contribute to regional efforts to share knowledge and information, communicate and raise awareness of project accomplishments, and improve gender equity across implemented activities in all three countries and support harmonizing the project's approach across all landscapes.

3.2.1 Collaboration Achievements

To date, illustrative examples of the results of this integrated approach to collaboration include:

- Supporting knowledge-transfer, information sharing, and harmonization of activities across the tri-national landscape and with key external stakeholders including the Ecuadorian Ministry of Environment, through hosting a workshop to introduce and identify best management practices for climate change mitigation in agriculture and forestry, held in Quito, Ecuador, in March 2012.

- Advancing efforts to standardize Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) approaches across the three project landscapes, through preparation and coordination of a tri-national workshop on MRV, held in Bogota, Colombia, the week of April 16th-20th, which included government agency representatives, as well as SilvaCarbon, and has progressed with subsequent on-going coordination on methodology, mapping, and carbon estimation.

- Together with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and USAID, presenting a unified face of the NZDZ project and activities, through a series of initial outreach meetings with local and national governmental agencies in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

- Early and continuous efforts to coordinate with TNC to identify common areas of collaboration together, through on-going communication and, most recently, analysis of TNC FY13 work plan.

- Joint-work with SilvaCarbon to establish historical deforestation baselines, with a common methodology and data, for application in all three project countries.

- Training and Exchange of experiences on MRV of forest carbon protocols through attendance of technical staff of the SL from Ecuador, Peru and Ecuador at the

international workshop held in Mexico (July 30-August 3) in collaboration with SilvaCarbon and the US Forest Service.

The overall project approach is designed to ensure that the activities for each of the three countries are developed in collaboration with local stakeholder groups and government (national and local), and that they were designed with built-in knowledge sharing mechanisms that will help transfer experiences between the landscapes so lessons learned truly inform and contribute to advances in each of the other landscapes. We expect that this close coordination and proactive engagement with other key stakeholders will maximize our ability to leverage resources, expand learning, and contribute to program and/or region-wide conservation impacts. Many of the actions and accomplishments described in this annual report pertain to our landscapes' collaboration efforts.

3.2.2 Ongoing and Future Collaboration

Through the summer of 2012 NZDZ continued to build a foundation of joint-work streams and co-implementation of activities with other projects, stakeholders and government agencies wherever feasible. Illustrative examples of such collaboration, envisaged to occur over life-of-project, include:

- Alignment of NZDZ work products and strategies with other actors and the broader work agenda of the Madre de Dios Regional REDD+ Roundtable, to share lessons learned with other key REDD+ stakeholders and inform policies under consideration in this fora. NZDZ will pursue a similar model of collaboration through roundtable engagement at the national level in Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, conditions permitting. Consultations with other ICAA II implementers, TNC and the ICAA Support Unit (ISU) to establish a common agenda for delivery of workshops and align contents and messaging on REDD+ issues.

- With WWF, joint implementation of REDD+ awareness raising activities in the Tres Islas community in Peru.

It is important to underscore that all field activities in Sucumbíos, Ecuador and Madre de Dios, Peru are being delivered in alignment with the Rainforest Alliance's ICAA II project. The complementary strategies in NZDZ and ICAA II, and sharing of beneficiaries, geographies and local partners across both projects are a significant source of collaboration and resource-sharing across the two projects to maximize efficiency and impact.

3.2.3 Collaboration with TNC

Collaboration with TNC and its implementing partners under NZDZ continues to be an opportunity to maximize efficiency, particularly on policy-oriented objectives and in the landscapes of Caquetá, Colombia and Sucumbíos, Ecuador. Over the year we had coordination meetings and calls with TNC NZDZ project management to coordinate on overarching project strategies and policy interventions, and we are coordinating to hold quarterly meetings with TNC-NZDZ project staff and partners in Sucumbíos, Ecuador and Caquetá, Colombia.

3.2.4 MRV Standardization

NZDZ will continue promoting coordination and ensure that country teams in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru actively collaborate to harmonize their respective approaches to community-scale MRV and to establish a common framework that fits within distinct national/regional-scale MRV processes being explored in each of the three countries.

Specific actions to pursue this include:

- Strong coordination across the three countries; evidenced by monthly coordination calls and alignment of sub-activities in the 21-month work plan.
- Regional exchanges planned and increasing opportunities for face-to-face meetings between project staff in the three landscapes.
- Tri-national activities to systematize lessons learned of monitoring system and disseminate these through public fora to raise regional awareness of the challenges and opportunities for such harmonization; first time we are aware of efforts to harmonize MRV at a regional level.
- Establishment of minimum common criteria for all MRV activities, building on outputs of Bogota workshop.
- Common historical deforestation analysis will be applied by MRV systems in each country, through coordination with USGS.

3.2.5 Gender

The NZDZ project has a gender mainstreaming approach to ensure that gender and equity perspectives are central to all project activities. In that sense, we had incorporated a gender focus in those activities with the greatest promise for generating positive impacts in the target groups identified in the project. The goal of the gender strategy is to achieve a balance of opportunities for both sexes principally in terms of access to information, capacity building, access to natural resources, and participation in planning activities and decision making related with the sustainable use of natural resources. The underlying principles of this approach include recognition of women as change agents, importance of full participation of women, recognition of women's multifaceted roles and hardships, and the role of men in gender issues (and their need to be engaged in the gender mainstreaming process).

We are currently finalizing the first phase of elaborating a baseline to obtain key information regarding gender relations in the project geographic area. The next phase will be the development of a gender action plan for NZDZ that utilizes field level methodological tools as the principal implementation mechanism for achieving NZDZ gender goal. The second phase will also include a training module for project personnel in gender topics to ensure effective implementation of the gender strategy, and the development of gender sensitive indicators.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

In accordance with USAID Environmental Regulation 216, in June 2012 USAID/LAC BEO approved an Amended Initial Environmental Exam (IEE) for the project Advancing Sustainable Landscapes in the Andean Amazon (ASLAA), the RA implemented ICAA II project.

The Amended IEE issued an Environmental Threshold Decision (ETD) with a Positive Determination for commercial forest management, management planning, value-chain strengthening and harvesting activities, as well as activities that strengthen and harvest non-timber forest product value chains, management, and harvesting. Commercial reforestation, recuperation of degraded areas via reforestation, natural regeneration or enrichment, silvopastoral management, and agroforestry were also positively determined. The IEE states that before implementing these activities, an Environmental Assessment needs to be carried out.

During the reporting period, we received approval of the EA scoping statement, and subsequently carried out field activities for the development of the EA. The draft EA, that was submitted to USAID in October 2012 states that the Preferred Alternative mitigates most impacts generated by project activities through the application of internationally-recognized environmental design and management standards and best management practices such as those promoted by the Forest Stewardship Council, Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Network, and Organic and Fair Trade certifiers. For those impacts that it does not, mitigation measures are proposed.

In the period reported, activities of harvesting or trade of the forest products included as part of activities with positive determination in the IEE were suspended or halted in the areas of implementation. We ran into a challenge during the development of the EA due to the fact that our lead consultant became seriously ill while in the field in Peru. We have now overcome the challenge and as mentioned above, we submitted the draft EA for USAID's review and subsequent approval in October.

5 ACHIEVEMENTS

5.1 Tri-national level

We are deeply invested in harmonizing and coordinating approaches across the three project landscapes to enable cross-boundary knowledge sharing, maximize project results, and deliver NZDZ as a common, unified initiative across the Andean Amazon. In this period, we laid a sound foundation for coordinated implementation across the three project landscapes through the following activities:

- On March 1-2, 2012 we held the first agriculture and forestry best management practices (BMP) and Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) Climate Module training in Quito, Ecuador for NZDZ local coordinators from the three countries, new RA TREES staff, RA NZDZ management as well as technicians from our three landscapes partners. As result of this workshop, potential productive activities were identified in each landscape in accordance with the NZDZ conceptual and logical framework that provide incentives for reducing deforestation and take advantage of RA and partner tools and previous experiences in other countries.

- Subsequent activities to the BMPs workshop in Quito included efforts to ensure knowledge-transfer and sharing lessons learned from other REDD+ projects. In this context, online webinars and meetings were organized between the NZDZ team and RA colleagues from REDD+ projects in Central America (GuateCarbon, HonduCarbon, M-REDD in Mexico, Forest, Carbon, Communities Alliance - FCCA in Honduras) and Ghana.

- On April 17-19, the first regional MRV workshop took place in Bogota, Colombia. The objective of this workshop was to standardize methodologies around NZDZ's participatory MRV approach, disseminate lessons learned from other similar REDD+ projects and align our approach to national and/or sub national MRV processes in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Government officials from these countries, SilvaCarbon, NZDZ partners and RA staff participated in this workshop. Part of preparatory activities for this workshop included the development of a background paper on MRV basic concepts, international context, case studies, MRV applications for productive activities, NZDZ MRV approach based in communities, and MRV national process description in each country.

5.2 Caquetá Landscape, Colombia

In February 2012, project partner Fundación Natura (FN), USAID and TNC introduced the NZDZ project to the Colombian Ministry of Environment, who is charged with the development and oversight of forest management and REDD policy and, as such, it is vital that we work hand-in-hand to inform the development of policy and regulatory instruments that reinforce sustainable land management as a platform for net zero deforestation efforts.

Meetings between FN and local governments are on-going with i.e. the Regional Government of Caquetá and Local Government of Paujil, University of Amazonia, NESTLE, Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT), SINCHI, Comite de Ganaderos del Caquetá, UGAA, SERVAF S.A., and CORPOAMAZONIA territorial, and others. The content of meetings initially was to socialize and create buy-in for NZDZ project activities in the region, and more recent meetings have been substantive and directed towards establishing joint-activities and – with government agencies – contributing to the design of local development plans.

5.2.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

Under goal 1 in Colombia, accomplishments include:

- A preliminary assessment of the study area took place in June to identify the areas of intervention for the NZDZ project. For this analysis, eight selection criteria were developed analyze the sites, using documents developed by local governments such as Land Management Plans (POT), Land Management Schemes (EOT) and Municipal Development Plans (PDM). As a result of this diagnostic the municipalities of Paujil, Doncello and Florence were selected.

- An analysis of existing spatial information for the region was carried out in order to identify and strengthen the existing gaps. As a result, historical deforestation maps for the region were obtained at 1:100,000 scale for the corresponding periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2005 developed by IDEAM, as well as a map of land cover with the CORINE LAND COVER methodology adapted to Colombia developed by SINCHI, political-administrative division maps for the project area at national, departmental and municipal scale, and thematic maps such as pastures, annual crops, permanent crops, population density, erosion, watershed, protected areas, and road networks developed by IGAC.

- 200 NZDZ project beneficiaries were selected based on decision matrices and field surveys on farms.

- Utilizing the database of 200 beneficiaries, diagnostics were conducted to improve our understanding of actual farm production situation, and social and environmental practices and impacts in each of the farms.

- Thirty-five professionals from local and regional institutions were trained on issues of good farming practices under the framework of the Sustainable Agriculture Network standard (SAN).

- Preliminary analytical work resulting in the identification of four potential incentive models for the adoption and implementation of sustainable forest and land management practices were identified, one at departmental level, two at the

municipality level (Florencia and Paujil), and one with the private sector (price premium).

5.2.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

Under goal 2 in Colombia, accomplishments include:

- Based on the results obtained in the field diagnostic of the 200 producers, 30 farms were selected as the pilot farms for carbon monitoring based on specific criteria such as presence of forest, farmer availability, and environmental management, among others.

- We identified and analyzed national protocols for estimating carbon content developed by IDEAM with the technical support of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Colombia. We are currently working on adjusting these national protocols to the local scale.

- Existing methodologies and global experiences in participatory forest carbon monitoring were identified and analyzed in order to develop guidelines for the implementation of community-based monitoring.

5.2.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

Under goal 3 in Colombia, accomplishments include:

- Coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to utilize NZDZ activities as demonstration activities within the National REDD+ strategy and to receive support in setting national carbon measurement protocols locally. Active participation in the National REDD roundtable, articulation with the Colombian Low Carbon Development strategy (ECDBC), and participation in the construction of the regional Amazon REDD roundtable to create a joint strategy to identify and mitigate risks and benefits.

- We identified strategic partners and began collaboration efforts at the national, departmental, and local level. Alliances, agreements, and information exchanges were achieved with the following institutions: ACAMAFRUT, ASOHECA, CorpoAmazonia (agreement), SINCHI, Caqueta´s Ranchers Committee, Gobernación departamental (Inclusion of the project in the Departmental Development Plan-PDD plan 2012-2015), University of Amazonia (agreement), Dairy home products, ANALAC, and IDEAM.

- Collaboration with SINCHI, which carried out an analysis of land cover in the Colombian Amazon at a scale of 1:100,000, and has extensive knowledge of the area and its population dynamics.

- Participation in the regional environmental education roundtable (CorpoAmazonia).

- Together with other civil society NGOs, participated in the revision of the Departmental Development Plan (2012 - 2015), resulting in the substantive inclusion of environmental issues of high importance such as the conservation of forests and biodiversity that were formally treated only at a superficial level.

5.3 Sucumbíos Landscape, Ecuador

5.3.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

Under goal 1 in Ecuador, accomplishments include:

- In Sucumbíos, Ecuador, we initiated land use zoning processes by collecting baseline information related to resource use, the socio-economic contexts, and environmental variables. This will serve to identify stakeholders with the greatest potential and interest in forest conservation and sustainable natural resource use. In the beginning of FY13, project participants will be defined.

- Another main achievement was the development of a preliminary agreement with the Ministry of Environment in Ecuador to implement the new program under Socio Bosque for passive and active restoration in the project intervention area. This will provide an additional economic incentive for sustainable forest management post timber harvesting by increasing income received by forest owners for applying passive restoration in their forests. This new mechanism for confronting deforestation and degradation of forest constitutes an adjustment to our strategy in Ecuador.

5.3.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

Under goal 2 in Ecuador, accomplishments include:

- We established systems for measuring biomass and cost efficient schemes appropriate for monitoring in accordance with standards established by the environmental authority in its policy on REDD +. Methodologies for obtaining the carbon baseline were developed and will be carried out over the following work plan period.

- Spearheaded development of technical content and facilitated MRV workshop held in Bogotá, Colombia in April with participation of experts from the three NZDZ project countries. The workshop presented a synthesis of the preparation document developed on the state of knowledge of participatory MRV. The main objective of the document was to provide inputs to help guide MRV activities to respond to the needs of local actors, the project, and local and national monitoring initiatives.

- Systematized workshop accomplishments in a comprehensive report, which has been utilized to harmonize MRV activities across all project landscapes. Developed the monitoring protocols for the analysis of historical deforestation that follows Ecuador's national methodology.

- Developed the MRV methodology for the Sucumbíos landscape (currently being validated). We have also established the task force to work on field monitoring.

- Selected strata to study in selected farms.

- Determined the characteristics for obtaining satellite images, and they will be purchased over the coming months.

5.3.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

Under goal 3 in Ecuador, accomplishments include:

- Rainforest Alliance applied to participate in the National REDD+ Roundtable as observers, which if accepted, will along with other relevant fora serve as a principal mechanism to raise awareness of project accomplishments and contribute to shaping REDD+ frameworks.

5.4 Madre de Dios Landscape, Peru

5.4.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

Under goal 1 in Peru, accomplishments include:

- Analyzed production activities such as timber, aguaje, castaña, and ungurahui that avoid deforestation and contribute to maintaining and/or increasing carbon stock, as a basis for recommending preferred practices in the communities of Infierno and Tres Islas.

- Identified local groups to implement timber harvesting activities in the Infierno Community, and initiated work with these to build capacities for improved timber management. It is anticipated that local groups will share benefits from improved

management at the community-level. We initiated a diagnostic of knowledge, attitudes and perceptions (KAP) regarding forests, climate change and REDD. This is an activity being executed in collaboration and with the support of the Madre de Dios REDD+ roundtable.

- Trained community members in Tres Islas and Infierno on REDD issues using the Alpha leaders approach that involves member-to-member training within the community. The Alpha model lends scalability and cost-efficiency to our training strategies.

5.4.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

Under goal 2 in Peru, accomplishments include:

- We have defined the technical parameters to determine the carbon baseline for the landscape in Madre de Dios in accordance with NZDZ project requirements. Progress was made in the preparation of a MRV methodology adapted to communities. In coordination with the NZDZ and ICAA landscapes, different methodologies have been analyzed for their use in deforestation analyses.

- For the estimation of biomass in the community of Tres Islas, we did a comparative analysis of the biomass inventory of the community of Infierno and the forest inventory in Tres Islas. As a result, we are pursuing opportunities to align the two inventories, to create cost-efficiencies and increase interest amongst local community members in conducting monitoring activities.

- We coordinated with the community boards of Infierno and Tres Islas for their participation in the development of the monitoring, reporting, and verification system (MRV). In the case of the community of Infierno, we identified an opportunity to work with the forest custodians' group- a figure under the Peruvian forest law for forest monitoring- to promote this activity.

- We actively participated in the Bureau of Environmental Services and REDD (MSAR) for the Madre de Dios region, supporting the regional process to define methodologies for analyzing historical deforestation biomass maps.

5.4.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

Under goal 3 in Peru, accomplishments include:

- Coordination between AIDER, GOREMAD´s Natural Resources Management office and MSAR safeguards commission to design the terms of reference for a legal and economic study to establish a scheme for the distribution of benefits for REDD+. We

will work closely with the MSAR safeguards commission to develop and implement the study.

6 SUCCESS STORIES

In this section we underscore key FY12 achievements that reflect the spirit of USAID's Amazonas Andinas program and demonstrate how we are positioning NZDZ for lasting success beyond the life of the project, and to deliver meaningful contributions to achieving net-zero deforestation in the Andean Amazon.

6.1 Harmonizing MRV approaches across the Andean Amazon

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) continues to advance at the international level its mandate to establish technical guidelines and modalities for monitoring and MRV that ensure transparency, consistency and comparability of REDD+ implementation and results among countries. At the national and sub-national level, the governments of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru are working towards similar objectives, in coordination with diverse stakeholders, to put in place MRV systems that align with and inform UNFCCC progress. Through interactions with the agencies involved, it's evident that the on-the-ground work of NZDZ can play an important role, at a landscape scale, of testing approaches and inputting that experience into the ongoing design of the national systems. Such issues include selection of carbon pools, frequency and intensity of monitoring, choice and application of remote sensing methods vs. ground-truthed data, alignment of data at different scales, the extent and nature of local participation, and establishing common MRV definitions, all while respecting different local circumstances and capacities.

In recognition of these challenges, the opportunity to demonstrate potential solutions to these, and in keeping with the spirit of delivering the Amazonas Andinas program as a unified regional project, in FY12 NZDZ embarked upon an agenda to develop a harmonized regional initiative to demonstrate ***how*** a community-based forest monitoring system – tailored to local circumstances in each country yet designed to be comparable across these – can be designed and implemented.

As contributions to achieving this objective in FY12, we facilitated consistent coordination between MRV technical leads in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, and authored a rigorous analysis of status, opportunities and challenges to implementing participatory MRV systems in each project country. This work culminated in an Andean-Amazon MRV technical workshop hosted by NZDZ in Bogota, Colombia, in April, 2012, which convened government representatives from Colombia and Peru, and MRV experts from institutions such as The Nature Conservancy, CIAT and IDEAM and the SilvaCarbon Program. The workshop i) raised awareness of opportunities and constraints to establishing harmonized MRV approaches amongst government officials, ii) led to enhanced collaboration with the Silvacarbon Program, and iii) improved alignment of NZDZ MRV approaches in each of the three countries.

Since the workshop, NZDZ has further strengthened regional coordination by establishing a series of minimum criteria for design of MRV systems, which serve as least common denominators to enable the comparability of MRV work across the three project landscapes.

While work on this issue will continue throughout the life of the project, FY12 achievements have laid the foundation for establishing a comparable, common MRV framework for these three Andean Amazon countries. As work advances, we will increasingly prioritize communicating lessons learned in relevant REDD+ policymaking fora to support regional governments in designing MRV approaches aligned with UNFCCC requirements.

6.2 Aligning NZDZ strategies with regional government planning

NZDZ seeks to influence and improve broader land-use planning, policy processes and forest conservation goals, and doing so is vital to enable pilot project accomplishments to be replicated and scaled within project landscapes.

Over FY12 in Colombia, we participated in a series of consultative meetings and planning sessions with the Government of the Department of Caquetá, Colombia to inform the design of the Departmental government's 2012-2015 Development Plan.

As a result of these efforts, we succeeded in embedding several key NZDZ project strategies within the framework of the development plan. These include:

- Establishment of a public-private partnership to incentivize sustainability and piloting of climate change monitoring in the agricultural sector;
- Development of an incentive model to reward sustainable ranching practices that reduce deforestation;
- Training of hundreds of community members in climate change adaptation and mitigation issues; and
- Strengthening capacities and management of departmental tree nurseries, to support reforestation efforts.

We anticipate that this alignment of NZDZ project strategies with the Departmental government's own development priorities will open the door for enhanced collaboration with the government and enable us to leverage additional resources to support NZDZ objectives. Moreover, it is demonstrative of the potential to upscale implementation of NZDZ project strategies elsewhere in Caquetá and reflects the project's influence in shaping regional land use planning and forest conservation objectives. Last, this work represents NZDZ adaptive management in practice; we re-oriented policy work in Colombia to prioritize embedding NZDZ interventions within broader governmental planning processes rather than extend early efforts on capacity building of government officials, as a result of high-turnover in staff within government institutions minimizing long-term impact of such efforts.

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7 TABLE 1 TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS TABLE

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1		Year 2	Year 3/ Life of Project
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
Indicator 1 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) avoided or sequestered	Caquetá	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Sucumbios	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Madre de Dios	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Total	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Indicator 2 Number of climate mitigation and/or REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG	# materials developed, tested, and/or adopted	Caquetá	3	0	4	5
		Sucumbíos	1	2	4	7
		Madre de Dios	3	0	4	6
		Total	**7**	**2**	**12**	**18**
Indicator 3 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural recourses under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	# hectares	Caquetá	7.500	0	16.000	16.000
		Sucumbíos	100*	0	750*	750*
		Madre de Dios	250*	0	32.449*	32.449*
		Total	**7.850***	**0**	**49.199***	**49.199***
Indicator 4 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	# individuals	Caquetá	0	0	0	1.080
		Sucumbíos	0	0	0	100*
		Madre de Dios	0	0	0	146*
		Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1.326***
Indicator 5 Number of products related to the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased	# products	Caquetá	10	0	15	20
		Sucumbíos	1*	0	3*	8*
		Madre de Dios	3*	0	5*	6*
		Total	**14***	**0**	**23***	**34***
Indicator 6 Number of disseminated copies of product related with the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased	# copies	Caquetá	2.000	0	3.000	4.000
		Sucumbios	100*	0	300*	530*
		Madre de Dios	225*	0	550*	1,050*
		Total	**2.325***	**0**	**3.850***	**5.580***
Indicator 7 Number of person hours of training in	# hours	Caquetá	2.054	210	7.655	11.276

Result/Indicator	Unit	Disaggregation	Year 1		Year 2	Year 3/ Life of Project
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance		Sucumbíos	1.304	501	2.836	4.116
		Madre de Dios	1.552	207	2.822	3.798
		Total	**4.910**	**918**	**13.313**	**19.190**
Indicator 8 Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	# individuals	Caquetá	1.036	35	2.139	4.352
		Sucumbios	84	34	221	301
		Madre de Dios	540	36	1.033	1.428
		Total	**1.660**	**105**	**3.393**	**6.081**
Indicator 9 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	# laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented	Caquetá	0	0	1	3
		Sucumbíos	0	0	1*	4*
		Madre de Dios	0	0	1*	3*
		Total	**0**	**0**	**3**	**10**

8 ACTIVITY TABLE

8.1 Tri-national level

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
TRI2.1	Produce a comprehensive 'lessons learned' publication on development and harmonization of community-based monitoring protocols for the Andean Amazon, which analyzes project experience on issues such as: establishment of minimum criteria for harmonization; common methodological development processes, alignment with government programs, and challenges in implementation, amongst others.	RA	Aider, Condesan, FN	FY 13 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4		0%		
TRI3.1	Produce periodic policy briefs to support regional policy interventions, resulting in publication of summary "lessons learned on incorporating and upscaling sustainable land management in REDD+ policy" report	RA	Aider, Condesan, FN	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		0%		

8.2 Colombia – Caquetá

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
C.1.1	Conduct feasibility analyses to identify priority sites for net zero deforestation pilots, resulting in recommended sustainable management systems that will maximize carbon stocks and reduce deforestation/degradation for each	FN	Nestle, CorpoAmazonia, Lacteos del Hogar, Alcaldias, Municipales ASOHECA ACAMAFRUT	FY 12 Q 3	FY 13 Q 1	FY 13 Q 2	40%	Delayed	
C1.2	Contribute with concept and methodological elements to national REDD+ strategy building	FN					0%	Canceled	Substituted by activity C3.2
C1.3	Identification and design of economic incentives models as strategy to promote local government, communities and farmers in applying sustainable land management.	FN	Gobernación del Caquetá, Alcaldias, Municipales				0%	Canceled	Substituted by activity C3.3
C1.4	Develop and adjust guidance on sustainable land management including selection of tree species for reforestation, BMP's for cattle grazing lands and quantification of carbon storage potential from pilot activities in participatory fashion.	FN	CorpoAmazonia, SENA, Universidad de la Amazonía	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 1		10%	On Schedule	
C1.5	Generate opportunities for capacity building at the local and regional level through outreach, trainings	FN	SENA, SINCHI, CorpoAmazonia	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		5%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
	and publications of lessons learned through pilots on the concepts of BMP's in agricultural production systems and scale up and replicate to increase number of stakeholders for creating net zero deforestation areas								
C1.6	Identification, promotion and establishment of market linkages with local and external niche markets for milk, meat, latex, cocoa and ntfp's to help enhance sourcing of climate friendly products from the pilot area.	FN	Nestle, ASOHECA ACAMAFRUT, RA, CorpoAmazonia	FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4		5%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
C2.1	Develop and implement tools for community and land-owner carbon stock assessment and monitoring of C storage and GHG emission reductions as result of implementing sustainable land management and reducing deforestation	FN	IDEAM, MADS, SINCHI	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		0%		

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
C2.2	Estimate carbon sequestration potential in 3000 ha of silvopastoral and agricultural systems where BMPs will be implemented. These estimates will be utilized to monitor changes in carbon stocks over the life of project.	FN	IDEAM	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		0%		

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
C3.1	Provide training to build local capacity of stakeholders to develop and monitoring of conservation strategies under REDD+ processes	FN	MADS, TNC	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		5%	On Schedule	
C3.2	Support the development of REDD+ strategy within government by participating in discussions on policies, laws and regulatory framework necessary for effective REDD+.	FN	MADS, TNC	FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4		15%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Implementer	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
C3.3	Identification and design of economic incentives models as strategy to promote local government, communities and farmers in applying sustainable land management.	FN		FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 4		20%	On Schedule	

8.3 Ecuador – Sucumbíos Landscape

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
E1.1	Implement best management practices in agroforestal, silvopastoral and forestry pilot farms	RA	-	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 3		20%	On Schedule	
E1.2	Improve and optimize techniques for emissions reductions that are aligned with FSC standard.	RA	-	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 3		0%		
E1.3	Develop market linkages to facilitate that the private sector rewards forest owners for their C sequestration and emissions reductions activities	RA / Ecolex	-	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		5%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
E2.1	Develop and test a methodology for the measurement of carbon in aboveground biomass in agroforestry, silvopastoral, agriculture and forestry systems, integrating scientific and participatory methods. The methodology will enable spatial mapping of carbon stocks in biomass. Workshop held to develop the MRV tool with Colombia and Peru partners	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 2	FY 12 Q 3	FY 13 Q 1	75%	Delayed	It was not possible to test the methodology due to the delay in the selection of property
E2.2	Develop and carry out capacity building activities that involves at least 20 local people in the proposed monitoring activities	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 4	FY 12 Q 4	FY 13 Q 2	10%	Delayed	Participatory strategy was adapted to the circumstances in the project area; training methodology changed and will start together with the field work of MRV
E2.3	Establish a baseline of carbon stocks in aboveground biomass in 10 pilot farms for each productivity systems at the beginning of the project.	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 3	FY 12 Q 3	FY 13 Q 3	0%	Delayed	It was not possible to test the methodology due to the delay in the selection of property
E2.4	Monitor changes in carbon stocks in above ground biomass related to	Condesan	-	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		0%		

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
	sustainable practices in agriculture, forestry and cattle management in a set of pilot farms.								
E2.5	Identification of minimum harmonization requirements for the quantification of carbon in aboveground biomass, in the 3 intervened landscapes (Ecuador, Perú, Colombia).	Condesan	-	FY 12 Q 2	FY 12 Q 3		100%	Completed	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
E3.1	Plan, develop and facilitate formation of the REDD round table in Sucumbios province, resulting in establishment of a regular space for dialogue for REDD+ program in the Sucumbios province.	RA	-	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		0%		
E3.2	Develop guidance on low impact forest use, based on forest legislation of Ecuador.	RA / Ecolex	MAE	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 2		0%		
E3.3	Work meetings with the three environmental management units of	RA / Ecolex	MAE	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		0%		

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
	the participating municipalities to analyze legal tools to implement REDD+ projects in Sucumbios province, resulting in a legal/regulatory analysis.								
E3.4	Legal and institutional analysis REDD+ issues including Social and Environmental Standards and use of technical methodologies agreed on regional level to implement REDD+ projects in Sucumbios province	RA / Ecolex	MAE	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		0%		

8.4 Peru – Madre de Dios Landscape

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
P1.1	Technical assistance and capacity building provided to native communities on best management practice to optimize their forest uses	AIDER	AFIMAD, CANDELA, ACCA	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		25%	On Schedule	
P1.2	Implement strategy to raise local community awareness of key aspects of REDD+, and gender issues in REDD+	RA	WWF, AFIMAD, AIDER-CPF,	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		10%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
	and forest management by executing the following steps: i) adapt existing curriculum on forests, climate change and REDD+ for Made de Dios context; ii) once adapted, deliver pilot trainings and identify local leaders; train local leaders to deliver curriculum in their communities.		MSAR, FENAMAD						
P1.3	Promote and facilitate the inclusion of agricultural producers (already involved in forest/agricultural best practices) in current REDD+ initiatives.	AIDER / RA						Canceled	Substituted by activity P3.2, where the activity is being considered through the partnership with other organizations like WWF in the develop of PDD for the communities of AFIMAD

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
P2.1	Conduct an analysis to adapt or co-develop a MRV system that community	AIDER / RA		FY 12 Q 3	FY 14 Q 1		10%	On Schedule	

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
	producers can implement to monitor GHG emissions changes related to adoption of climate friendly farming practices. The methodology tested in the pilots will demonstrate to regional REDD+ stakeholders a participatory process								
P2.2	Facilitate and support the implementation of vigilance committees and monitoring in local communities with needs for improved local forest protection	AIDER	SPDA	FY 13 Q 2	FY 14 Q 4		0%		
P2.3	Review existing deforestation baselines for MDD, to better understand if primary threat in pilot zones is from degradation or deforestation, what the re-growth rate is versus the commercial extraction rate, and know clearly what benefit improved management would have in decreasing deforestation threat or enhancing carbon stocks	AIDER		FY 13 Q1	FY 14 Q 4		0%		

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
P3.1	Implement strategy to raise local	AIDER						Canceled	The aim of this

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
	community awareness of REDD+, by executing activities among the following: i) drafting, publishing and disseminating case studies from pilot projects to both local governmental and non-governmental organizations; ii) adapting "stories" from case studies into culturally appropriate outreach materials/methods (ie. Radio shows, local theater, posters in local languages, etc.) and disseminate among indigenous groups and women's groups; train local leaders to deliver awareness raising materials in their communities.								activity of raising local community awareness is already included in other activities in the FY 13/14 work plan
P3.2	Facilitate the inclusion of management plans of producers as part of REDD+ strategies and environmental services (agricultural, livestock, forest concessionaires, licensees from ecotourism) and native communities, located within the Madre de Dios region.	AIDER	WWF.	FY 13 Q 2	FY 14 Q 4		0%		
P3.3	Strengthen the organizational structure of producer organizations and native communities for the election of their representatives, development of assemblies, accountability, and control and monitoring of forest.	AIDER	AFIMAD	FY 13 Q 2	FY 14 Q 4		0%		
P3.4	Strengthen the capacities of public and private stakeholders to develop project	AIDER	Local and regional	FY 14 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4			Canceled	Other organizations are

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
	initiatives for the conservation of forests under public financing (e.g. SNIP - Sistema Nacional de Inversion Publica) within the framework of the national climate change strategy in the Madre de Dios; resulting in the development of investment proposals.		governments, Peru Bosques						already implementing this activity in the region
P3.5	Present the economic and climate mitigation benefits of best management practices systems (e.g. RAC, FSC) and propose inclusion of these systems under emerging PES/REDD+; 2 analyses/case studies developed and presented. The Rainforest Alliance will actively and consistently engage in the Mesa National REDD+, and in the MDD Mesa REDD, and present this case in those sessions using lessons learned from pilot projects as examples.	AIDER	Peru Bosques	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 4		20%	On Schedule	
P3.6	Strengthen local and regional government and civil society capacities to understand and support REDD+ activities, with particular emphasis on fostering understanding of new Peruvian forest law and relationship to REDD.	AIDER / RA	GRRNN Madre de Dios; Programa Regional Forestal; DGFFS	FY 13 Q 1	FY 14 Q 4		0%	Canceled	This activity is covered by the ICAA 2 work plan; also covered in P3.8
P3.7	Technical analysis conducted to facilitate nesting of MDD technical MRV products within subnational and national framework; 1 analysis with	RA	MINAM, GRRNN;MESA REDD NACIONAL	FY 14 Q 1	FY 14 Q 2				

#	OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION	Imple-menter	Coordination with other organizations	Implementation					Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less)
				Starting Date	Original Completion Date	Estimated Completion	% complete	Status	
	recommendations/tools will be developed and presented in REDD+ roundtable meetings.								
P3.8	Trainings on establishment of social and environmental safeguards systems in the MDD subnational jurisdiction. Work will be conducted in close coordination with the REDD+ SES; local government agencies responsible for REDD+ implementation, will be the target audiences for these trainings.	RA	MINAM, GRRNN;MESA REDD NACIONAL	FY 12 Q 4	FY 14 Q 2		20%	On Schedule	

9 FUNDING LEVEL & FUNDING SOURCES

Expenses October 2011 - September 2012			
	Ecuador	**Peru**	**TOTAL**
Total Project Costs	491.968,15	791.452,48	1.283.420,63

Project name	**Project leverage (1 or 2)**	**Funding Source (Name)**	**Funding Source type**	**Funding**			**Project Purpose(s): Stress how they match NZDZ efforts (25 words or less)**
				Duration	**Total Multiyear (US$)**	**Estimated US$ in current reporting period**	
Z Zurich	1	Z Zurich	Foundation	4 years	64.000,00	12.190,00	Support to implementation of climate-friendly farming practices in Ecuador and Colombia, as well as development of forest carbon monitoring, methodological and training tools in all three project landscapes.
Gestión forestal sostenible y aprovechamiento de los servicios ecosistémicos en los bosques administrados por la comunidad nativa Ese'eja de Infierno, Perú	1	International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)		3 años		68.366,00	Development of payment for environmental services projects in Infierno and it ecotourism concession; will provide support for developing the regional baseline, provide training in environmental services, and support physical and legal organization of the community.
Preparing Peru's Madre de Dios Region for	1	Critical Ecosystem		17 months		122.595,00	Work in the regional government of MDD and REDD+ and

Project name	Project leverage (1 or 2)	Funding Source (Name)	Funding Source type	Funding			Project Purpose(s): Stress how they match NZDZ efforts (25 words or less)
				Duration	Total Multiyear (US$)	Estimated US$ in current reporting period	
REDD+		Partnership Found (CEPF)					environmental services roundtable in baseline committee for REDD projects
Total matching Funds					**64.000**	**203.151**	
Total Leveraged							